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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Rigge Louse and Ebbitt THE House actually had a quorum

it be? WHILE thirty thousand unemployed workingmen are clamoring for work in London, skilled labor in every city in this country has employment at good

wages, thanks to the Republican policy. THE fact that Senator Chandler, of the immigration committee, yesterday presented a bill to suspend immigration, indicates that there is to be no delay in the Senate over this important

THE suggestion of Representative Breckinridge that Mr. Cleveland himself should frame for Congress such a tariff bill as he thinks the Democratic party desires and the Democratic Congress would pass, is worthy of the consideration of his party leaders.

SENATOR HALE, of Maine, doubtless expresses the sentiment of the Republican voters when he advises against any Republican attempt to make alliances with the Populists to control the United States Senate. The two parties have nothing in common regarding national issues.

THE great Roscoe Conkling should have lived until this period in order that he might have read in the papers which denounced him as "the leader of the machine" that he was no such man, but the great leader of his party in the higher sense. Just now Chairman Murphy, of New York, who wants to be United States Senator, is the low-down machine politician.

Some of the sketches of Jay Gould's career in the London papers are ridiculously overdrawn. One of them says that as owner of the Western Union Telegraph Company he exercised an almost despotic control in the matter of election returns, being able, if he chose. to keep the country in ignorance for days in regard to the actual result. There were rumors of this kind after the election of 1884, but they had no founda-

In the present House eighty-one Republicans and 116 Democrats represent the States north of Mason and Dixon's line. After the 4th of March next the Northern States, from ocean to ocean, will have 123 Republicans and ninetyseven Democrats in the House. That is, in the States in which there were fair elections for the most part, the Republicans have made a gain of forty-two Representatives, while the Democrats have lost nineteen.

A YEAR ago the legislatures of several Southern States refused to make appropriations to provide State exhibits in the world's fair, some of them intimating that it is a Republican affair. Since the election Democratic newspapers in two or three of these States are urging the importance of having their State industries represented, and are calling upon their legislatures to vote money for the purpose. It is rather late, but none the less gratifying to have them show an interest in belonging to the American Nation.

THE prevailing agricultural depression continues to be the leading topic of discussion among British farmers. A large meeting, held a few days ago, appointed delegates to the agricultural conference soon to be held in London. and passed a resolution to the effect that the only remedies for the existing depression are protection, a reduction of rents and of land taxation, bimetallism, and a duty on foreign barley and hops. If American farmers imagine that those of other countries are more prosperous they are sadly mistaken.

A VETERAN organization in Terre Haute which styles itself the Happy Family, Mess No. 1, has passed resolutions denouncing "the burning of the flag of our country by persons taking part in a Democratic ratification meeting," and attested their earnestness in the matter by offering a reward of \$50 for the arrest of the perpetrators of this and other outrages upon the flag and the graves of soldiers. The Happy Family doubtless did not learn about the grasshopper allusion of the Indianapolis News, else they would not have passed resolutions.

THE autocratic methods of the Catholie Church are well illustrated by the fact, which has just come to light, that Monseigneur Satolli, a special representative of the Pope now in this country, has been authorized and empowered to hear, decide and settle all controversies now pending between Catholic Church prelates in the United States. Some of these controversies have assumed considerable importance and de-

circles, which the designation of an Italian prelate to settle them will not tend to allay. The organization and discipline of the church are, however, so perfect and so absolute that American Catholics will have no alternative but to submit, whatever they may think of the wisdom of the Pope's action. This autocratic authority and discipline is one of the secrets of the greatness of the Catholic Church.

THE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS.

The road convention which meets in this city to-day represents a very important movement, and one in which every citizen of Indiana is interested. Its object is to discuss the feasibility of bringing about a reform in the road system of the State, and how it can best be accomplished. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this question. It affects directly or indirectly the pecuniary value of every acre of land in the State, the market value of all farm products, the comfort and convenience of every farmer's family, the cost of every draft animal, and the social status of the entire population. No other question now before the public affects as many or as large interests, or comes home to as many people as this one of improved country roads. Indirectly it affects the circulation of money, the trade of cities and towns, the movement of population, the traffic of railroads, and the prosperity of the entire State. Such a question may well enlist the best minds of the State in its right yesterday-but a week hence, how will solution, and the best energies of the people in bringing about a reform so manifestly needed.

> In regard to good roads the United States are at present about where England was 150 years ago. The movement for good roads in England began in 1770. Prior to that time the English people floundered in mud, just as the American people have done since the foundation of the government, and, for the most part, are still doing. Macaulay says that previous to the era of good roads in England "the fruits of the earth were sometimes suffered to rot in one place. while a few miles distant the supply fell short of the demand." Further on he points out the reason. "One chief cause of the badness of the roads," he says, "was the defective state of the law. Every parish was bound to repair the roads which passed through it, and thus a sparse and impoverished rural population was often compelled to maintain highways between rich and populous towns." Local administration was found inadequate to the establishment of good roads. In the early days of the English movement for reformed road laws and better roads their advantages were thus set forth in a committee re-

port in the House of Commons: By the improvement of our roads, every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry would be materially benefited. Every article brought to market would be diminished in price, and the number of horses would be so much reduced that, by these and other retrenchments, a vast expense would be annually saved to the public. The expense of repairing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses, would be essentially diminished; and thousands of acres, the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses, would be devoted to the production of food for men. In short, the public and private advantages which would result from effecting that great ob ject, the improvement of our highways and turnpike roads, are incalculable.

This describes almost exactly the

present condition of the American people. Bad roads cost the people of this country as much as all the taxes they pay. Road reform was brought about in England by taking the subject out of the control of local administration and incompetent hands, and establishing a comprehensive system of turnpikes, and within thirty years after it was begun England had thirty thousand miles of good roads. Now England and Wales spend \$20,000,000 in maintaining their roads, and they are cheap at that, France has better roads than England, and, being a larger country, more of them. She has nearly 150,000 miles of hard, smooth roads, better than the streets in any city of Indiana, except asphalt-paved streets, and she spends \$18,000,000 a year in keeping them in good repair. The road-making experience of modern Europe teaches us that our country roads should be taken, as much as possible, out of the hands of merely local authorities and brought under a general comprehensive plan. This implies either national or State supervision, at least as far as the main arteries are concerned. Good engineering and a knowledge of road-making are absolutely necessary. It is absurd to expect that good roads can be made by a lot of people whe do not know the first principles of the business. As well employ a blacksmith to paint a portrait or a countryman to plan a new Statehouse. The location and construction of a good country road is only less difficult than the location and construction of a railroad, and requires the same kind and not much less than the same degree of skill,

It cannot be expected that the movement for a general system of good roads in Indiana will be immediately successful. Great reforms of this character are not accomplished in a day. It will take time to formulate a feasible plan and secure the necessary legislation. The point is to make a beginning and lay a good foundation for future progress. When once the people begin to see the practical value of good roads they will wonder how they ever got along without them. Every mile of good road constructed will be an object lesson and the parent of other miles. At first probably some people will kick against the expense, but they must be made to understand that good roads are far cheaper in the end than poor ones, just as it is cheaper to raise blooded or grade stock than it is to raise scrub stock. There has been more money expended for bad roads in this State than would have paid for a general system of good ones, and yet the people have scarcely anything to show for it. The present movement has been delayed too long. It should be organized now on a solid basis and followed up zealously and persistently until the end shall crown the work.

Suppose Jay Gould was worth \$50,-000,000, more or less. Would the coun-

veloped a good deal of feeling in church | try have been better off if his wealth had been divided into blocks of \$5,000 each among ten thousand persons? Ten thousand persons with \$5,000 each could not do much towards carrying out great enterprises or giving employment to workmen, unless they became incorporated and put all their wealth into one fund. Gould gave employment to 100,-000 persons. It would be hard to prove that Gould's wealth was a curse to the country, or that its distribution among thousands of individuals would have been a public benefit. The worst thing about his wealth was the way it was acquired, and even that was not worse than thousands of men are trying to practice every day. Only more successful, not worse.

THE latest scheme for negro emigration is to send thousands of colored people to Brazil. John M. Brown, the colored county clerk of Shawnee county, Kansas, is president of the association. Eleven years ago he headed the exodus of seventy thousand negroes to Kansas. He claims that the climate is most favorable, and that there is now a large colored population in a country which will support millions. The government of Brazil favors the scheme, and, once there, the negroes will be in a country in which they will not be discriminated against. He believes that tens and even hundreds of thousands will go from the cotton States, where they have no political rights. The labor skilled in cotton-growing is that which the South can ill afford to lose.

It is evident from current expressions that there is a growing fear among Democrats of the South and West that Mr. Cleveland does not intend to carry out the party platform. They claim as their right the spoils of victory, among which they include free trade, free silver and State bank currency. Mr. Cleveland shows no sign of favoring any of these nor any disposition to carry out the party pledges. Moreover, he is evidently under the influence of his ex-Secretary, Whitney, who is known to be opposed to all the policies above named. For these reasons there is the beginning of a breach in the Democratic party which threatens to widen very rapidly.

RESIDENTS of Morgan county are determined to wipe out the stain placed upon them by the desecration of soldiers' graves. Judge Grubbs has called a special session of the grand jury to investigate these crimes, and his charge, printed elsewhere in this paper, is couched in vigorous language. The matter is now in the hands of representatives of the law, and citizens of Morgan county owe it to their fair name to extend all the assistance possible, to the end that the perpetrators of these infamous crimes may be brought to jus-

A CABLEGRAM announced, a day or two ago, that William Watson, the English poet, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the laurenteship, had received a bounty of £200 from the government in recognition of his poem on Lord Tennyson. This was thought by some to mean that he had been retired from the race for the laureateship, but it seems not. Mr. Watson has a brother living in New York, who cabled him for an explanation, and he replied: "Have accepted Mr. Gladstone's offer, which does not preclude further action, but was dictated by entirely generous and public spirited motives." In other words, the government made Mr. Watson a gift of £200 for his poem on Tennyson. The New York Watson says of his English brother:

William Watson, my brother, is thirty-seven years old. He was educated in private schools in his native country, England, and has for many years devoted himself to the study of literature, especially poetry. His first volume of poems, "The Prince's Quest," was printed about seventeen years ago. In 1884 he published a volume of epigrams. In 1885 he wrote for the National Review a series of sonnets entitled "Ver Tenebrosum," arraigning the government for its attack on Egypt and the bombardment of Alexandria. The work was highly commended by the critics. In 1889 he published his best poem, "Wordsworth's Grave."

To-DAY an auction sale will take place in England of a ship-load of Florida oranges, the first cargo ever sent to that country. They come in competition there with Spanish and Brazilian oranges, but the Florida growers expect to get fair prices and to build up a large trade. This is fast becoming the greatest orange producing country in the world. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 trees in Florida, bearing and non-bearing, 6,000,000 in California and 1,000,000 in Arizona. A few years bence, when all these are in full bearing, they will produce oranges enough to supply the world.

THE officers of the Watertown (U.S.) Areenal have just been making some tests to demonstrate the holding power of cut and wire pails of the same size. The nails were driven into a seasoned spruce plank and a machine arranged by which the holding power could be shown in pounds. It was found that the six-inch wire nail driven into the plank four mobes required 733 pounds to pull it out, while the cut nail held until the indicator showed 836 pounds. In all the tests made the holding power of the cut exceeded that of the wire nails by a number of pounds greater than above

THE last Michigan Legislature passed a law offering a reward for the destruction of noxious weeds, and the Attorney-general has been called upon to make up the poxious liet. He got along very well until he came to golden-rod, when he was overtaken with doubt. A few years ago, when it was simply "yaller weed," he might have decided off-hand to give it a place with thistles, burdock and such, but, now it has become a lavored flower, he hesitates. Beautiful, however, as it may be, its banner proclaims a soil that has been neglected, because it has been first impoverished.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was the number of names on the rolls of the two armies during the rebellion? F. B. D. The number of separate enlistments in the Union army during the four years was

2,865,028, and the number of different men in the army was about 2,400,000, the double or re-enlistments making the difference. The number of confederate enlistments is not ascertained, but was probably not less

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal What are the dimensions of the State-house! What year begun and when completed! Who was Governor at the time! What was the cost!

The style of architecture is Corinthian. The length from north to south is 482 feet; from east to west, 292 feet; south and north fronts, 184 feet in length and 112 feet in width. Provision was made for its conatruction by the Legislature of 1877 and construction was begun in 1879. It was

first occupied by the Legislature of 1887. Isaac P. Gray was Governor when the building was completed. It was built within the appropriation of \$2,000,000.

The Indianapolis Gas Company have sent out bills for December to patrons using a cook stove at the rate of \$2 per month. The former price has been \$1.25. Is not the price fixed by the Common Council? Has the Gas company a right to charge and collect \$2 per month! It is a great hardship on the poor people of the city to have to pay such a price. INDIGNANT PATRON. The ordinance fixes the charge for a cooking stove, Nos. 7 and S. from Oct. 1 to May 1, at \$1.25 per month; No. 9 and over, \$1.50 per month; yearly charges for Nos. 7 and 8

To the Editor of the Indianapolia Journal:

are \$12; for No. 9 and above, \$15.

AN IDEAL POSTAL SERVIC

Mr. Wanamaker Tells What He Has Done and What Should Be Done.

Suggestions and Recommendations from the Read of Uncle Sam's Most Popular Department of the Public Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Postmastergeneral's annual report to the President was made public to-day. At the beginning Mr. Wansmaker mentions the chief developments of the year, as follows:

Five million dollars added to the gross revenues, the deficit reduced nearly \$1,000,000; money-order offices increased two-thirds, or from 10,070 to 16,689; eighty-two cities supplied with free delivery; 2,790 new offices established, 263 offices advanced to presidential grade; 16,750,000 miles of additional service; 1,590 new mail routes established, embracing 8,500 miles new service; ocean mail service extended, and zix pneumatic tube services introduced. It appears that in the last four years 5,051 new mail routes have been established, traversing 29,690 miles; that the number of postoffices has grown by over 8,600; the number of money-order offices over 8,200, and the number of free-delivery offices has almost doubled. The Postmastergeneral adds: "I give you undoubted evidence, in the midst of all this wonderful growth, of the steady improvement of the service and every postal work, and may rightfully feel is to be a

ersonal compliment to myself."

Mr. Wanamaker mentions the 60-per-cent. increase in money order offices, the use of stamp canceling machines, the establishment of a postal museum, the 50-per-cent, increase in free elivery offices, the new Washington postol a compilation of postal-laws and regulations, a saving of a million dollars in mail contracts, and of \$150,000 on stamped paper, 50 per cent. more of city distributions on trains, the sorting of mails in transit on street cars, the simplification of book-keeping methods for all the post-offices, three new kinds of postal-cards and a new series of stamps, safer registry of mans and surer collection of periodical postage.

The new foreign mail service contracted for under the advertisement of July 15, 1891, and also under the advertisement of May 25, 1892, went into operation. The contracts and the items have been published heretofore. The new ocean mail service applies to eleven lines, com-prising, when completed, forty-one ships of 85,500 tonnage. The total outlay up to July 1892, for the foreign mail service performed and expedited under the new policy was \$120,579, and the cost of the service for the present fiscal year will be greater.

FREE DELIVERY.

On the free delivery the Postmaster-general says: "The experiments have related to villages, but it has been a daily service and it has cleared a profit. It is easy enough, therefore, to say that the free delivery should be extended further and further; and it ought to be done whether it pays a profit to the department or not. I believe fully that great advances could be made in the direction of country free delivery by an evolution of the star-route service, and we would see free delivery to persons living along the highways traversed by the star-route contractors with little if any increased cost to the department in a very few years."

In the matter of the collection of mail from let-ter-boxes at house doors. Mr. Wanamaker says: "In Washington city, where the test of one of hese boxes was made for a month, an hour or more per day was saved to the carrier, and in St. Louis, where the test of another one of these boxes was purposely made as hard as possible, it was found that there was actually no loss of time, and the postmasters of St. Louis and Washington promptly and unqualifiedly declared that the collection of mail from houses could be under-taken by the present carrier forces. The work of introducing the house letter-box is now vigor-

ously under way. Of the proposition to divide the country into costal districts Mr. Wanamaker says: "This, like the other great postal reforms, can be only a question of time. The proposed system would accomplish in a practical way the purpose of the bill to select fourth-class postmasters without po-litical intervention. We shall soon grow to 100,000 postoffices and to 250,000 or 300,000 postal em-ployes." New buildings and a pneumatic or electrical service of some kind is strenuously advocated for New York and Chicago and other large cities. The postal telegraph and postal telephone are, of course, strenuously advocated, Of 1-cent postage Mr. Wanamaker says: "In my report of a year ago I said, and have now to

say, that 1-cent letter postage is a near possi-The Postmaster-general also advocates a classification of cierks, and submits a bill for the pure; urges regular pay for substitute carriers and a certain payment to carriers for leaves of absence; advocates the abolition of box rents and private letter offices; urges the reduction of money-order offices; the simplification of the postal-note so as to barely supply the needs of fractional currency, and suggests how applica-tions for money-orders can be made easier.

WHAT MAY COME SOME DAY. The report closes with the following: "My ideal for the American postal service is a system modeled upon a district plan, with fewer offices, and those grouped around central offices and under thorough supervision. By this means at least twenty thousand offices can be abandoned that produce nothing to the department. In the place of every abolished non-money-order and pon-register office might be put an automatic stamp-selling machine and a letter-box to receive mail. With the money saved should be instituted a system of collection and delivery by mounted carriers, bicycles and star-route and the free delivery all over the country. The classes of postage should be reduced to three. and the sale or postage to the world over to 1 cent for each half-ounce, for the average weight of a letter is now three-eighths of an ounce. I would indemnify to the extent of \$10 for every

"The organization of the department should be permanent, except in the cases of the Postmaster-general and Fourth Assistant, and I would add three new offices - a Deputy Postmaster-general to be stationed at New York; a Depnty Postmaster-general to be stationed at San Francisco, and a Controller, to be stationed at the department in Washington. All postmasters, presidential and fourth-class, and all employes in all branches of the department, should have a specific term of four years, on good be-havior, and their reappointment should be sub-ject to the controller of the department, whose judgment should be based upon records. I would unify the work, hold it up by a strong controlling hand, reduce the hours of labor of almost all, equalize and advance the pay, make the promotions in every branch for merit alone, and retire old or disabled clerks, perhaps on a pension fund to be provided by an annual pay-ment of one-half of 1 per cent. out of each

"Postal telegraph and telephone service, postal savings depositories, pneumatic tubes or some electrical device between city sub-stations and main offices, ferries, railroad stations and central offices in all large cities should be employed without delay. The erection of immense stopped, and the department ought to be allowed to expend a fixed sum of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each year in the erection of buildings upon a fixed plan, such as Postmaster-general Vitas recommended. I would grant larger discretion to the head of the department to experiment with postal inventions and fix stated periods in the order of business of the House and Senate postoffice committees to call upon the Postmaster-general for information and censure alike, at which time, too, he could have an opportunity, within right limita-tion, to present postal subjects. It would modi-fy the system of fines and deductions upon railroads, and establish a system of compensation based upon speed-twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty-mile-an-hour rates. By this means railroad compensation would not cost any more, and we should soon be running mail trains between New York and Chicago in fifteen or sixteen hours, and between New York and Boston in four hours. Mail trains may move faster than any other trains. The question of pay is all that is to be considered."

Chisholm Not Entitled to Redress,

Boise, Ida., Dec. 5,-The War Department will be informed by Governor Willey, of Idaho, that Alexander Chisholm, a British subject, is not en-titled to any redress from the United States for alleged indignities inflicted upon him in Shoshone county in July last. Chisholm was arrested by the military authorities and confined at Wardner for participation in the Couer d'Alene mine insurrection. One man has offered to swear that Chisholm had made himself very offensive by threatening the lives of several persons, and Col. Curtis, commanding the militia, declares that Chisholm refused to accept release from prison on parole. With this showing it is not thought that the English government will press the request for an official investigation of the matter.

CRIMES AGAINST THE DEAD

Justice Prepares to Move Against the Desecrators of Soldiers' Graves.

Judge Grubbs Calls the Morgan Grand Jury in Special Session and Instructs Them to Probe the Vandalism to the Bottom.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.-Judge Grubbs called the grand jury together this morning and gave them special instructions regarding bringing to justice the descrators of the soldiers' graves in the west part of the county, recently. The instructions were as follows:

It has come to the knowledge of the court through common report and through the news-papers, that a most surprising and unprecedented series of crimes has been committed in this county. These crimes are of such a nature that they have attracted universal attention and are being commented upon by citizens and public journals the country over. There is a public demand, not only in this county, but it extends to the limits of the land, and is on every honest man's lips, that the men who perpetrated this unspeakable outrage shall be hunted down, and

that every effort and every means known to the law shall be energetically used to bring them to swift and sure punishment.

It is not astomshing that it should be so. The crime is so unusual, so outrageous in its conception and accounts. tion and execution, attended with so much in dignity and depravity, exhibits a spirit of suc matignity and vandalism, that it is difficult to realize that it could be conceived and operate in a civilized community. I refer to the allege and well-authenticated desecration of graves of the dead in various parts of our county. It is difficult to believe in the existence of a spirit of such malignity that would deliberately desecrate the graves of the dead. The instinct of humanity has respect for the place where the dead are laid, for the raised mound, the sim-ple headstone and the loving inscription thereon. Men tread lightly and speak reverent ly in the city of the dead. Only ghouls and wretches with hearts depraved and fatally bent on mischlef, violate the sanctity of the dead. And when it is done universal humanity cries out against it, and if it did not, where should we lay our dead? That such crimes, most foul and dastardly, have been committed in our count admits now of no question. Investigation has gone far enough to establish the fact of the crime beyond a doubt or controversy. It remains for you to present to this court the criminals. With in a few days after the recent general election cemeteries at Wilbur, Hall, Monrovia, and other places in the county, were entered, and, under cover of darkness, the graves crated, the head-stones and monuments marking them being besmeared with red paint, and other wise distigured, and injured. The facts that are known indicate that the dastardly work was done near the same time in the different localities and it also indicates some unity of plan or purpose in the perpetrators. Only the graves of Union soldiers whose resting-places were indi-cated by the national flag or head-stone furnished by the government, seem to have been designedly descrated. The work, in its meth ods and kind, was so nearly identical at the dif ferent points as to strongly suggest a common purpose and design. That purpose and design, so far as it can be gathered from the facts apparent on the face of the transaction, seems to have been to wilfully and designedly desecrate the graves and disfigure the monuments erected to the memory of Union soldiers, all of whom offered, and some of whom gave, their lives for their country. We cannot suppose that the per-petrators were moved by feelings of personal enmity towards the particular dead, but the that they were moved by enuity towards the soldiers as a class, and that they intended thereby to cast dishonor and disgrace, if that were possible, upon the cause to which they gave their loyal service, and that they sought this despicably mean and unmanly method of venting their malice. If thi be its significance, it but adds to the enormity of the crime and calls more imperatively for prompt and vigorous action. It is not wonderderful that it excites universal horror, meets with universal condemnation and calls for coudign punishment. It is a crime against humanity, against loyalty; it is almost akin to treason t is a crime no less against the living than the dead. It outrages the highest and holiest feelings of our nature and threatens the sanctity of every resting place of our dead. Fortunately we are not without law in Indiana which covers this hameless offense. Our law-makers have put their condemnation in plain and treuchant

PENALTY OF THE OFFENSE. Our statute, Section 1952, defining crimes against property is in these words: "Whoever wilfully, mischievously or maliciously distigures, defaces, or removes any tombstone, monument, gravestone or other structure, erected to perpetuate the memory of any deceased person; or any fence, railing or other work in or around any public or private cemetery or burial place; or any tree, shrub or plant therein shall be fined not more than \$500 nor less than \$50, to which may be added imprisonment in the county fail not more than six months." This statute purports and was intended to considering, whether done willfully, mischlev-ously or maliciously; whether done by defacing, disfiguring or removing either tombstone, monument, grave-stone or other structure erected perpetuate the memory of any deceased person, or fence, or railing, or tree, shrub or plant about or in any burial-place or cemetery, public or private. It could hardly be made plainer or more specific. Any willful, mischievous or malicious distiguring or defacing of tombetone constitutes the crime and subjects to the penalty. A willful mischievous or malicious painting or daubing of a headstone or a monument marking a grave would be a disfiguring under the statute. Neither uncertainty as to the law, nor as to what comes within its purview need give you any trouble. Your business is to discover the guilty parties. It makes no difference by whom this outrage was committed, or what evil purpose or malicious spirit inspired it; whether, as claimed by some, the perpetrators were inspired by hatred to the soldier and the cause he repre-sented, or whether, as claimed by others, they sought to cast odium and discredit on a hostile party, or whether they were hoodlums lost to moral sense, it is a crime and outrage so atrothoroughly investigated. It is your as a legal body organized to in-into all criminal offenses, to get at all the facts, sift the evidence, hunt out the guilty parties, whether they be high or low, Democrat or Republican, hoodlum or partisan, and

when you have located them by proper evidence return indictments and present them at the par of

this court for trial and punishment. When you

shall have done this you shall have discharged the plain duty with which you have been charged.

WILL PROBE THE MATTER THOROUGHLY. After you have patiently and thoroughly investigated the matter, and exhausted every means in your power to ascertain the guilty parties, if you shall be conscientiquely unable to agree upon any indictments, you shall close your labors and the court will discharge you, and others can take up the work where you lay it down, for it is the intention of the court, as its duty, to see that nothing is left undone to probe his matter to the bottom, and sooner or later to bring the criminals to answer for their crimes. Diamiss the idea that there is anything partisan or political in this investigation. Your political opinions, whatever they may be, can have noth-

ing to do with your work in the jury-room Yours is to be a legal investigation, impartially conducted. It is simply a plain, old-fashioned case of hunting down criminals, and you are a part of the machinery of the law organized for that purpose. If you do not fearlessly and thoroughly do your duty the law is put to shame and justice is balked. No tribunal is so admirably fitted for this work as yours. Your proceedings are secret. Your lips and the lips of every witness who testifies before you are scaled as to everything that transpires in your juryroom. In your presence every witness can testi-fy freely, and with the firmest reliance that the facts he commits to you will not go beyond the by you without a violation of your oath. There is no excuse for failure unless it be from want of in this important work you shall have the constant co-operation, aid and sympathy of the court. Its power as far as proper will be at your disposal, its process to bring all willing witnesses and its power to coerce any that may be unwilling. The prosecuting attorney and advisory counsel will be with you in the examination of witnesses, to advise you as to the law and to lend you at all times their effectual aid. With all these aids. your task will not be an easy one. The public enunciation of these outrages and the general clamor for instant official action has been so continuous and pronounced that the criminals faken alarm, and are hiding themstience. Their mouths are and they are busy covering their with criminal shrewdness they are seeking to throw their pursuers off on false trails and thus divert attention from themselves. You may find that similar tactics are tried upon you.
You must not be deceived by plausible and misleading statements; go to the bottom of every
story, sift all contradictory evidence. Be patlent and thorough and search out the truth.
The very efforts to hide the crime may afford clews to certain discovery. Don't get discouraged because you may seem to be making slow rodress. You can have all the time you want. It is not necessary that you should arrive at cer-tainty. If the evidence satisfies you that a crime been committed, and it discloses the robable guilt of certain parties, bould return indictments, so that parties may be held for trial. Surely crimes like these cannot be so skillfully conceived and executed as to leave no trace behind. Written somewhere you will find evidence that will not down nor stay concealed. The court has thus tried to instruct you fully and specifically in your duties. It promises you every help. It has no power to do more. The responsibility now rests with you. In conclusion, I would impress upon you the

gravity and importance of the work now cot mitted to you. The crimes you are The tention and universal detestation. The honor of our State and county are involved in the demember, too that the virtue of our laws and the practicability of their enforcement under cirneither should you be unmindful that the sanctity of the graves of the dead everywhere is preserved as we give this law prompt and vigorous enforcement. I now commit the investigation to you. Enter upon and pursue it as I am persuaded you will, in view of your oath, in view of the honor and good name of your county, and as you desire the law to be honored and crime among us punished.

AMERICA'S DEPUTY

Mgr. Satolli Clothed with Extraordinary Powers by the Head of the Church.

He Will Settle All Disputes Between Priests and Bishops Without Appeal, Thus Virtually Making Him Pope of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5 .- The announcement made last night that Mgr. Satolli had been appointed by the Pope with full power to settle without appeal all religious questions between bishops and priests in the United States has caused considerable excitement in Catholic circles here. The announcement was made by Cardinal Gibbons. An effort to interview him on the subject was unavailing, the only thing gleaned from him being a confirmation of the report. What was the cause of the appointment or when it was made he refused to say. The announcement, it is almost unnecessary to state, will cause a sensation in Catholic circles throughout the United States. Why Cardinal Gibbons should be overlooked and such plenary powers given to one directly from the Vatican is one among the many perplexing questions asked about it. It had been remored, indeed, that Mgr. Satolli, in addition to the reasons above named, had been sent to America on a secret mission as a special representative of the Pope, but no one had conjectured that he would be intrusted tically make him the Pope of America. The chief reason for the action, and the one that obtains general credence, is that Pope Leo's long-continued ill health has determined him to delegate such duties as properly devolve upon him to one whom he can implicitly trust. Such a man is undoubtedly Mgr. Satolli, who, next to Cardinal Rampolia, is generally credited with standing nearer to the Pope than any among the dignitaries of Rome. It is a plausible reason, but whether it is the true one cannot

be definitely known at present, of course, An interesting subject which comes up in this connection is whether or not the famous McGlynn case will be taken up by Mgr. Satolli. It is a well-known fact that the excommunicated New York priest is desirous of being restored to orders, and is still agitating the subject with all the means in his power. One of the chief reasons why be requests a rehearing is that sufficient evidence was not presented in his behalf at Rome. He has frequently stated that if the evidence had been taken in New York his noted controversy with Archbishop Corrigan would have resulted in his favor. Now that an opportunity is offered him, it is not thought he will let it pass, and the probability is that the first important action taken by Mgr. Satolli in his new capacity as arbitrator will be a re-

What Mgr. Satoili Says.

hearing of the case in Gotham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The dispatch from Baltimore stating that Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate now in this country, had been appointed by the Pope to settle all religious questions between the bishops and priests in the United States, was to-day, in the absence of Bishop Keane, shown to Dr. Carrigon, vice-rector of the Catholic University, and by him read to Mgr. Satelli. In response to a request for a statement in regard to the matter, Mgr. Satolli distated the following, which covers all he has to

say at this time:

"The report is not exact. It is true that by letters, dated from the beginning of last mouth, have received authority to examine and de cide, without appeal, the controversies arising between bishops and priests, etc., in the United States. It is absurd to ascribe to me the place and authority of a Pope in the American church As to Cardinal Gibbons, of whom the apostolic delegate entertains the highest veneration and a special affection, he preserves all the dignity and authority which belong to his office. There is no reason for surprise in this case, as the Pope is accustomed to send delegates from time to time to various countries on similar missions and with similar powers."

St. Louis Catholic Circles Stirred. Sr. Louis, Dec. 5.-Local interest in the appointment of Mgr. Satolli, the papal representative, with power to settle all religious questions and disputes in the United States is intense, and has stirred Catholic circles in St. Louis to their depth. All attempts to gain expression of pleasure or otherwise from friends in St. Louis was unavailing. They preferred with singular unanimity not to discuss the matter until further details could be obtained, and until they had more time to give it the consideration it merited One and all excused themselves from making any statement for publication, preferring to wait for some one else's lead in the matter, or until such time as they had obtained more definite information than that conveyed in the

meager details of the press dispatches WORK FOR THE LAWYERS.

Five-Year-Old Tot Who Is Said to Be Heir to David Edgar Cronse's Twenty Millions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- When the will of David Edgar Crouse was made public on Nov. 26, he having died five days before, the bequests made by the Syracuse millionaire occasioned considerable surprise. The estate has been variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 , and, aside from a number of beneficiaries named, the bulk of the wealth is to go to the testator's "next of kin." There was last week talk of a second will having been made in this city in August, and a young woman known as "Dottie Crouse" made claim that she was entitled to a share of the estate. This young woman, it is said, later admitted that she had no legal right to the name of the dead millionaire. However, there is a tot in this city who bears the name of Dottie Crouse, and whose relatives say is the daughter of David Edgar Crouse, and as such is entitled to the fortune left to his "next of kin." This little one is living with her mother in the upper part of the city. The mother is a widow, Mrs. Siegbert Kosterlitz. One who knows Mrs. Kosterlitz intimately and who is thoroughly acquainted with her private anairs, said to a reporter: "You may authoritatively state that the present Mrs. Kosterlitz was David Edgar Crouse's Wife. and that the daughter of their lawful wedlock, now a child five years old, has a claim upon the estate. This claim will be prosecuted, but I am not at liberty to discuss what the plans are or to give any details upon which will rest the proof establishing beyond a doubt all that may become involved in the case."

Banker's Daughter Asphyxlated.

NEW YORK, Doc. 5 .- Miss Mary Edith Newombe, the only daughter of Isaac Burnham Newcombe, the banker, was asphyxiated by gas sometime last Thursday night or Friday morn-ing and died yesterday. There was some ground for suspecting that Miss Newcombe might have committed suicide, as there were several strange reatures leading up to her death. The members of her family and her friends, however, declare that the woman's sudden end was due to an accident. They refuse to listen to a mention of the sheery of self-destruction. They say that Miss Newcombe was of a happy disposition. had everything to live for and that there was nothing in her life that would tend to influence her to commit sul cide.

Gold Excitement Near Kansus City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5 .- The gold excitement in the Sni hills, east of here, continues at a high pitch. Out-bound trains carry hundreds of passengers, who are going to prospect in an endeavor to locate a claim. Several hundred tons of valuable ore were taken out yesterday, and it all showed the same high grade as former tests. Several of the Sni farmers are devout members of the Holiness Band, or Church of Sanctification day they gathered on the edge of the p in which the best ore has been found, and held long religious service, imploring divine blessing upon the gold hunters, and praying for centiaus success in the search for mineral wealth,